Sri R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Is the Hon. Minister satisfied that at least for the past few months, the quotas allotted to this Province have been received? "

The Hon. Sri H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" All the quota has been received, Sir. I have already mentioned the bottlenecks that stand in the way of our promptly getting our quotas to this Province."

Executive officers of Panchayat Boards.

* 9 *Q.*—Sri R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Panchayat Boards in the Presidency and the number of panchayats for which executive officers have been appointed;

(*b*) the emoluments of the executive officers before and after the revision of salaries;

(*c*) the qualifications prescribed for the executive officers and the method of recruitment;

(*d*) whether the panchayats are divided into different categories and if so, on what basis such division is made; and

(*e*) what the number of such officers in each grade is?

The Hon. Sri K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" (*a*) There are at present about 7,200 panchayat boards in the Presidency. Executive Officers have been appointed for 317 panchayats.

" (*b*) Emoluments of Executive Officers of panchayats :—

	Prior to revision of salaries.	After revision of salaries.
I Grade ..	Rs. 80—5/2—100	80—2½—100
II Grade ..	Rs. 65—3/2—80	65—1½—80
III Grade ..	Rs. 50—3/2—65	50—1½—65

" (*c*) *Qualifications prescribed for Executive Officers of panchayats.*—A candidate for appointment as Executive Officer of a panchayat should be—

(i) a graduate of a University in the case of persons belonging to communities other than the Scheduled Castes;

(ii) a holder of a S.S.L.C. eligible for college courses of study in the case of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes;

(iii) below 30 years on the date of appointment to the service, in the case of a new entrant, and 35 years in the case of a person in the Government, Local Boards or Municipal Service;

(iv) of sound health, active habits and free from bodily defect or infirmity unfitting him from the service; and

(v) of such character and antecedents as to qualify him for the service.

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The selected candidates should undergo, at their own expense, a course of practical training prescribed by the Government and only those who complete the training satisfactorily will be eligible for appointment.

Method of recruitment.—Appointment to the service is made by Government on the recommendation of the Inspector in the case of first appointment to a notified panchayat and by the Inspector in respect of subsequent appointments thereto. Appointment to the service is made as follows :—

I Grade.—Promotion from II grade or for special reasons by direct recruitment.

II Grade.—Promotion from III grade or for special reasons by direct recruitment.

III Grade.—Direct recruitment.

Recruitment to the service is made from among the following categories of persons :—

(i) Ex-Special Officers of panchayats.

(ii) Candidates who have successfully undergone the training prescribed for special officers of panchayats and have been selected for appointment as Executive Officers ; and

(iii) persons who have successfully undergone such training as is prescribed for Executive Officers of panchayats.

" (*d*) Yes. Panchayats have been classified into three grades on the basis of annual income as shown below :—

(*a*) Panchayats having an average income ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000—Grade III.

(*b*) Panchayats having an average income ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000—Grade II.

(*c*) Panchayats having an average income of over Rs. 20,000—Grade I.

" (*e*) The number of Executive Officers of panchayats in each grade is shown below :—

I Grade—29 ;

II Grade—77 ; and

III Grade—211."

Sri R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" I am very grateful to the Hon. Minister for the lengthy answer he has given to my question and I wish he had printed or cyclostyled it and supplied to us. May I ask whether in view of the fact that a large number of Executive Officers have been appointed for the various panchayat boards, the Government will consider the desirability of handing over the recruitment of such officers to the Public Service Commission, as that is the only body which is not likely to be influenced

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by any considerations and thus avoid the criticism which one hon. Member had made that a great deal of patronage was being shown by the Government in the matter of recruitment to these posts?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—"I can assure the hon. Member that so far no patronage has been shown to anybody in this matter."

Private schools known as Gurukulas.

* 10 *Q.*—SRI B. BHIMA RAO (on behalf of Sri D. Manjaya Hegde): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that there are private schools in this Province, such as Gurukulas, without being recognized and subsidized by the Government;

(*b*) whether the students of such schools are eligible for the S.S.L.C. and other examinations of that standard; and

(*c*) what are the conditions governing the admission of such students to such examinations?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) & (*c*) Students appearing for the S.S.L.C. and European School-Leaving Certificate Examinations should appear for the first time only through a recognized school. Admission to Matriculation Examinations is governed by the rules framed by the University and the Syndicate has got power to exempt candidates from producing attendance certificates under certain conditions."

Lower Subordinate Service of the Agricultural Department.

* 11 *Q.*—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether recruitment to the lower subordinate service of the Agricultural Department has been abolished;

(*b*) the number of those in that service at present;

(*c*) whether any distinction is observed with regard to the status and the emoluments between the lower subordinate service and the upper subordinate service;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the Government ordered some years ago that the lower subordinate service should be gradually absorbed into the upper subordinate service cadre and, if so, how many have so far been absorbed and how many still remain unabsorbed and what the principles governing such absorption are;

(*e*) whether the duties performed by the officers of the lower subordinate and the upper subordinate services are the same and are equally onerous;

(*f*) whether there is any ban imposed in regard to the promotion of men in the lower subordinate service to the gazetted ranks; and